C-ROB

California Rehabilitation Oversight Board

DRAFT
BIANNUAL REPORT
SEPTEMBER 15, 2009

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION OVERSIGHT BOARD MEMBERS

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PREFACE

Pursuant to Penal Code section 6141, the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB or the board) is mandated to regularly examine and report biannually to the Governor and the Legislature regarding rehabilitative programming provided to inmates and parolees by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR or the department). C-ROB held its first meeting on June 19, 2007.

According to statute, C-ROB must submit reports on March 15 and September 15 to the Governor and the Legislature. These biannual reports must minimally include findings on:

- ✓ Effectiveness of treatment efforts
- ✓ Rehabilitation needs of offenders
- ✓ Gaps in rehabilitation services
- ✓ Levels of offender participation and success

As required by statute, this report uses the findings and recommendations published by the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs. In addition, this report reflects information that CDCR provided during public hearings as well as supplemental materials that CDCR provided directly to C-ROB. The report format was altered to streamline the reporting of CDCR progress through the Expert Panel Recommendations using only the major recommendations, and not every sub-recommendation as done previously. The sub-recommendations are discussed throughout the report; they are just not listed.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the California Rehabilitation Oversight Board's (C-ROB) fifth report, which examines the progress the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) made in implementing and providing rehabilitative programming between January and July 2009.

That being said, CDCR has received a $1.2 billion budget cut from the Legislature. The Governor and CDCR have released a prison population reduction package to achieve the cost savings. To add to the unknowns, on August 4, 2009, the Three-Judge Panel, which consists of two district court judges and one Ninth Circuit judge pursuant to the Prison Litigation Reform Act, ordered that CDCR submit a plan to reduce its inmate population over the next two years to achieve a population of 137.5% of design capacity. This would roughly amount to an inmate reduction of 40,000. The Governor and Secretary Cate have openly said that they plan to appeal the ruling to the United States Supreme Court.

Throughout the budget negotiations, CDCR has shown a dedication to ensuring rehabilitation program resources are allocated to those inmates designated as the target population by the Expert Panel Report (moderate-to-high risk to recidivate, moderate-to-high need and 7-36 months to serve). The demonstration project at California State Prison, Solano (Solano) has graduated its first two classes in the evidence based programs Thinking for a Change (T4C) and Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage (CALM). The Office of Research (OR) is continuing to expand its data collection and databases, thereby allowing it to better understand the rehabilitative needs of the inmate population and the management issues that attach to programming. The OR continues to streamline its data collection, cleaning, and reporting process to C-ROB.

C-ROB believes the recent court ruling and budget reduction may be an opportunity for rehabilitative program delivery to be tested. If inmates are to be "released" early, CDCR could use these inmates as the "target population," and this cohort could become the sample for CDCR to track and follow from prison to parole as an indication of success for the rehabilitation and reentry programs currently offered.

Significant findings discussed in this report include:

- **CDCR graduated its first classes from the evidence based programs Thinking for a Change (T4C) and Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage (CALM) at the proof project at Solano.**

- **C-ROB commends the Office of Research for the progress it has made with data collection, quality, and distribution.**

- **With a possible population reduction and guaranteed budget cuts in the near future, CDCR must allocate its limited rehabilitation programming resources effectively.**

BACKGROUND

C-ROB AND ASSEMBLY BILL 900

The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007.[1] C-ROB is a multidisciplinary public board with members from various state and local entities.

Assembly Bill 900 also gave CDCR the authority and funding to construct and renovate up to 40,000 state prison beds and funding for approximately 13,000 county jail beds. Assembly Bill 900 requires, however, that any new beds constructed must be associated with full rehabilitative programming.[2] Moreover, AB 900 provides funding in two phases and requires the department to meet certain benchmarks, some of which are related to rehabilitative programming, before the department can obtain the second phase funding.[3] Specifically, the oversight of AB 900 is described in Penal Code section 7021, which states that phase II of the construction funding (as outlined in section 15819.41 of the Government Code) may not be released until a three-member panel, composed of the State Auditor, the Inspector General, and an appointee of the Judicial Council of California, verifies that all 13 benchmarks, which are outlined in paragraphs 1 to 13 of Penal Code section 7021, have been met.

Given the interrelation between AB 900 and C-ROB, some have assumed that the board's mandate is to oversee the implementation of AB 900. However, this is not the case. The board is mandated to examine and report on rehabilitative programming and the implementation of an effective treatment model *throughout* CDCR, including programming provided to inmates and parolees, not just rehabilitation programming associated with the construction of new inmate beds.

EXPERT PANEL REPORT

In performing its duties, C-ROB is required by statute to use the work of the Expert Panel on Adult Offender and Recidivism Reduction Programs.[4] CDCR created the expert panel in response to authorization language placed in the Budget Act of 2006-07. The Legislature directed CDCR to contract with correctional program experts to assess California's adult prison and parole programs designed to reduce recidivism.

In addition, CDCR asked the expert panel to provide it with recommendations for improving the programming in California's prison and parole system. The expert panel published a report in June 2007, entitled, *A Roadmap for Effective Offender Programming in California* (Expert Panel Report). The department adopted the recommendations of the Expert Panel Report, except for the recommendation and discussion on reducing the offender population, which the department is still evaluating. Therefore, as C-ROB examines the department's progress in developing an effective

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1 Assembly Bill 900 (Solorio), Chapter 7, Statutes 2007.

2 Government Code section 15819.40 (AB 900) mandates that "any new beds constructed pursuant to this section shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and pre-release planning."

3 Penal Code section 7021 (AB 900), paragraphs 1 to 13.

4 Specifically, Penal Code section 6141 requires: "In performing its duties, the board shall use the work products developed for the department as a result of the provisions of the 2006 Budget Act, including Provision 18 of Item 5225-001-0001."

treatment model, C-ROB will evaluate the department's efforts to implement the expert panel's recommendations.

The expert panel identified eight evidenced-based principles and practices collectively called the California Logic Model. The California Logic Model shows what effective rehabilitation programming would look like if California implemented the expert panel's recommendations.[5] The California Logic Model provides the framework for effective rehabilitation programming as an offender moves through the state correctional system. The next section of the report examines the department's progress toward implementing the California Logic Model.

REHABILITATION STRIKE TEAM REPORT

In May 2007, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger created two strike teams to assist CDCR in implementing AB 900. The Facilities Strike Team focused on prison construction issues and the Rehabilitation Strike Team focused on developing and implementing prison and parole programs. The Rehabilitation Strike Team issued a final report in December 2007, entitled, *Meeting the Challenges of Rehabilitation in California's Prison and Parole System* (the Strike Team Report). The report provides a four-pronged strategy for improving rehabilitation programs in the California corrections system:

- Develop an Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Plan (OARP) designed to assess inmates' needs at intake and direct inmates to appropriate rehabilitation programs and services in prison and on parole;

- Identify rehabilitation-oriented training curriculum for correctional and rehabilitation staff, and a method of delivering that curriculum;

- Install a Prison to Employment Program designed to facilitate offenders' successful employment after release; and,

- Implement parole reform based on the structural possibility of earned discharge from parole or "banked" caseloads, and guided by a new risk assessment tool and a parole violation decision-making matrix.

Because the Strike Team Report provides CDCR with guidelines for implementing the Expert Panel Report and because CDCR adopted the report, C-ROB will evaluate the department's efforts to implement the Strike Team Report recommendations.

PREPARING THIS REPORT

The findings and scope of this report are based primarily on information received up to the board's meeting on August 5, 2009. This report includes appendices that display various programming data. C-ROB began working with the department on collecting data for these appendices shortly after the June Interim Data Report was published. CDCR has increased the amount of available data and shortened the time it takes to get the data to C-ROB.

[5] A full-size copy of the expert panel's California Logic Model is included as Appendix G.

THE EXPERT PANEL REPORT

CDCR has developed a comprehensive Master Work Plan for Rehabilitative Programming that details an exhaustive list of steps necessary for fully implementing the California Logic Model throughout the correctional system. Please refer to Appendix G for a copy of the California Logic Model. CDCR is still implementing the demonstration project that will implement the full scope of the California Logic Model using a selected inmate population in Northern California, as recommended by the Rehabilitation Strike Team. The demonstration project is intended to serve as a model that CDCR will eventually implement statewide. The demonstration project will show the department how to roll out the California Logic Model statewide once it is implemented, tested, and re-tooled through the demonstration project.

Overarching Recommendations:

"Reduce overcrowding in its prison facilities and parole offices."

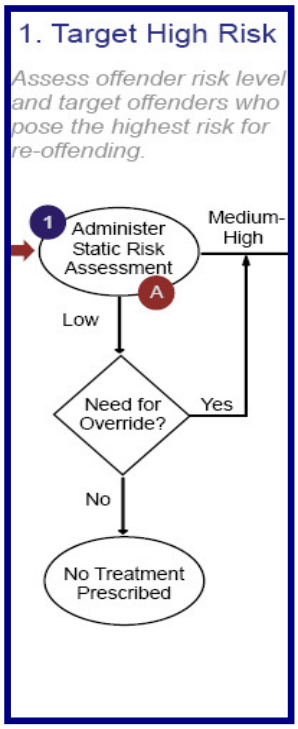
"Enact legislation to expand its system of positive reinforcements for offenders who successfully complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community."

Both of these recommendations are addressed in CDCR's Prison Population Reduction Package set to go before the legislature in mid-August. The Governor and CDCR are proposing to meet the $1.2 billion in reductions made by the Legislature through a number of population reduction tactics. The package, if implemented fully in fiscal year 2009-10, is expected to reduce the average daily prison population by 27,300 inmates. The reduction would be made using the following five methods:

1. Alternative Custody Options for Lower-Risk Offenders;
2. Risk-Based Parole Supervision and Lower Agent Caseloads;
3. Communication of Select Deportable Criminal Aliens;
4. Adjusting Property Crime Thresholds and/or Changing Crimes to Misdemeanors; and
5. Positive Behavior and Rehabilitation Program Credit Enhancements.

Recommendation 5 specifically fulfills the recommendation by the Expert Panel. The proposal would grant additional sentence credits to inmates who complete rehabilitation programs. Inmates would also receive increased credits for time spent in county jail, during parole violations, or while waiting for a rehabilitation program to become available, as long as they remain discipline free.

The California Logic Model:

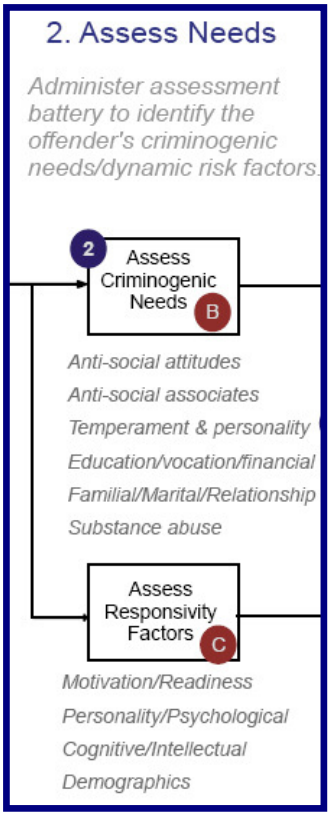


"Select and utilize a risk assessment tool to assess offender risk to reoffend."

The California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) tool was chosen by CDCR to be the tool used to assess the risk to reoffend of an inmate. In November of 2008 CDCR received a database from the Department of Justice which was used to automate the CSRA scores for inmates already in the system. This automation was fully deployed within the Correctional Offender Management for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) assessment tool during the reporting period.

Currently over 94% of the inmate population has a CSRA score. An inmate may not have a CSRA score for a variety of reasons: county law enforcement data may have errors; the criminal investigation and identification (CII) number is inaccurate; or the time lag in data transfer prevented CDCR from having the CII at the time the inmate is at the Reception Center (RC). Of inmates with a CSRA score, almost 76% have a moderate-to-high risk to reoffend. There are 32,614 inmates (20.75% of the total population) who fall into the California Logic Model target population (target population): moderate-to-high risk to reoffend, 7-36 months to serve, and a moderate-to-high criminogenic need.

"Determine offender rehabilitation treatment programming based on the results of assessment tools that identify and measure criminogenic and other needs."



Over two years ago CDCR adopted the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) as the risk assessment tool for the prison population. Last year CDCR completed a statewide roll-out of COMPAS at all Reception Centers (RC), and all are currently administering COMPAS to new intakes. Currently CDCR has administered 49,219 Core COMPAS assessments. CDCR has learned through implementation that it is nearly impossible with current staffing levels to administer COMPAS to every inmate at intake. A validation study of the COMPAS instrument is underway and is expected to be released in December of 2009.

For the parole population CDCR implemented the COMPAS Reentry assessment tool. This assessment is done just prior to the inmate being released on parole. To date, 179,633 assessments have been administered. Of those assessments, 16,019 have been administered with the COMPAS Reentry tool. CDCR also developed a COMPAS tool specific to the Female offender population and has currently administered 2,434 COMPAS (female) assessments. CDCR has not yet implemented a work plan that created a risk assessment tool specific to the young adult inmate and parolee population.

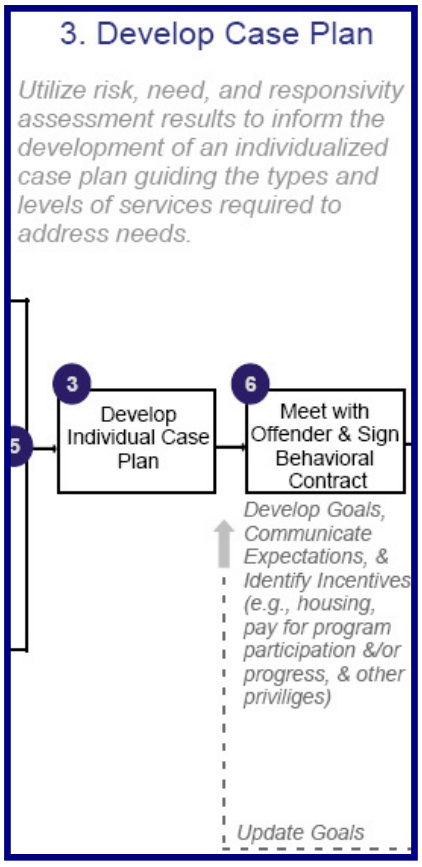
The demonstration project at the California State Prison, Solano (Solano) is underway and target population inmates are being assigned to programming. Assigning the target population at Solano

has proven to be difficult because the target population assigned to Solano is smaller than expected. With the transition of the gymnasiums from housing facilities back to gymnasiums, much of the target population was transferred out, and now Solano is left with a high lifer and low-risk to reoffend population. To correct this CDCR has been transferring inmates from San Quentin State Prison to Solano to participate in the proof project. Also, as appendix B shows, the entire target population institution wide is only 32,614 inmates.

Inmates not in the target population will also be offered services and programs. Low risk offenders at the demonstration project will be offered a life skills track. This track will be tested at Solano before being rolled out statewide. The demonstration project will also offer the in-prison portion of Prison to Employment (P2E) for inmates with a short sentence term. This includes a four week transition program including an application for benefits and collection of employment documents.

CDCR is currently measuring the needs for inmates with a moderate to high risk to reoffend (California Static Risk Assessment score). At the demonstration project CDCR is using secondary assessments for these offenders to reaffirm their criminogenic need and to determine the severity of the need. Inmates with a low CSRA score are not being assessed for criminogenic needs in compliance with the Expert Panel Report because doing so would be a waste of limited resources.

"Create and monitor a behavior management plan for each offender."



COMPAS is serving as the interim automated case plan and access will be available at all institutions via the Automated Needs and Risk Assessment Tool (ARNAT). ARNAT is beginning its statewide roll-out at the demonstration project. Unfortunately, anticipated budgetary reductions have caused CDCR to reassess resources and develop more streamlined alternatives which include: Correctional Counselor Staff analyzing the offender's progress annually; Parole Service Associates ensuring assessments are completed on all inmates for the first year; and Correctional Counselor Staff using the CSRA score and COMPAS assessment to select the appropriate program track (rehabilitative or life skills) and entering the information into COMPAS. CDCR estimates that within one year of the completion of ARNAT implementation statewide, every inmate in the eligible population will have a case management plan.

Currently at the Solano demonstration project program assignment duties are being performed out of the assignment office. This means the CSRA score, COMPAS assessment, Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE), and the inmates C-File are all being pulled and examined manually.

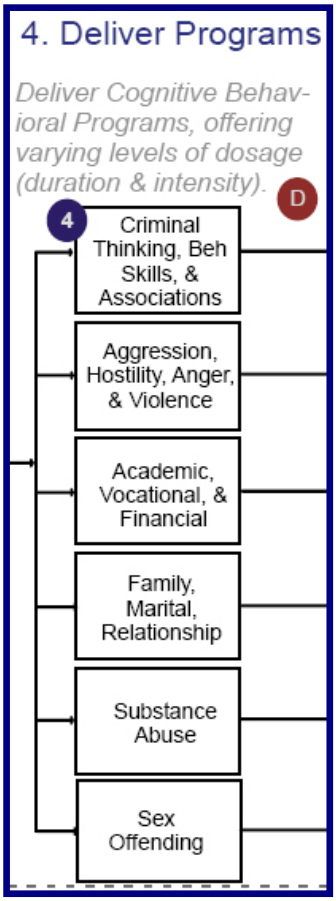
The implementation at RCs has taught CDCR valuable lessons that will assist them in the future with using case plans:

- COMPAS has its limitations and can only be taken at face value without concurrently examining the inmates C-File because COMPAS is a self-assessment;

- It has been deemed critical by CDCR that the technology keep pace with the project to make transition easier for staff and to ensure ease of use exists; and
- There is one subject matter expert statewide on case plan management and more will be needed in the future.

To resolve these problems in the short term, CDCR hired an analyst to assist and reassigned all full-time assignments to half-time assignments. In the long term, CDCR will utilize the results of the COMPAS scales validation study due out in December of 2009. C-ROB will expect an update on the efforts to resolve the noted problems during the next reporting period.

"Select and deliver in prison and in the community a core set of programs that covers the six major offender programming areas – (a) Academic, Vocational, and Financial; (b) Alcohol and other Drugs; (c) Aggression, Hostility, Anger, and Violence; (d) Criminal thinking, Behaviors, and Associations; (e) Family, marital, and Relationships; and (f) Sex Offending."



The demonstration project at Solano is offering substance abuse programs; educational and vocational programs; Thinking for a Change (T4C); and Controlling Anger and Learning to Manage it (CALM). Filling the program slots using the target population criteria set forth in the California Logic Model has proven to be an issue. With the gymnasiums transitioning from housing units back to gymnasiums, the population characteristics have shifted at Solano. A surprisingly high amount of the population is low-risk to re-offend or serving life sentences; 41% respectively. In the end it meant that program capacity at Solano was less than anticipated by CDCR.

To make up for the small percentage of the target population at Solano, CDCR has been increasing the number of inmates transferring to Solano from San Quentin and Deuel Vocational Institution. In the long term, CDCR has decided to allow life sentence inmates (lifers) within 36 months of a parole suitability hearing to enroll in programming to both fill the empty programming slots and to allow the lifers to be programming when they go before the Board of Parole Hearings.

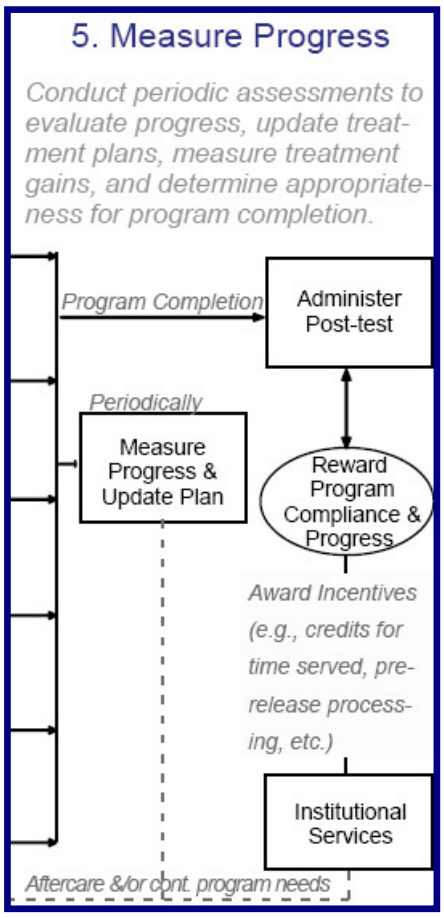
The demonstration project also saw problems with infrastructure considerations and changing program schedules from four 10-hour days to five 8-hour days. Infrastructure considerations became particularly relevant with the creation of half-time programming. This means inmates are moving twice as much and as many as double the inmates are using a change station at once. CDCR had to adjust the program day to maximize inmate participation time and also had to shift adjustments for program days for custody, non-custody, and contract staff. Solano led CDCR to the conclusion that before implementation at future institutions, inmate movement issues must be addressed.

CDCR is still examining options for the two program areas without evidence based programming in place (Marital, Family, and Relationships; and Sex Offender Treatment). Programming for low risk

to re-offend inmates and parolees with a length of stay of six months or more is designed and is being implemented at Solano. Solano will also be the testing site for reentry programming for inmates with a length of stay of six months or less.

Work plans have been created for "Booster Programs" to assist inmates before reentry and in the community to keep the gains acquired from treatment and for assigning inmates to programs based on their responsivity factors (motivation and readiness; personality and psychological factors; cognitive intellectual levels; and demographics). A work plan was also completed for the development and offering of programming responsive to the needs of youthful offenders.

"Develop systems and procedures to collect and utilize programming process and outcome measures."



The case management plan includes reviewing progress and reassessing inmates at an annual review. Budget adjustments however leave the timeframe for implementation as to be determined. In the meantime, progress is being measured in rehabilitation programs at the demonstration project by:

- Learning gains for academic programs;
- Certificates awarded for vocational programs;
- Success of treatment plan for substance abuse programs;
- Course completions and pre/post inmate tests for CALM; and
- Pre/post inmate tests for T4C.

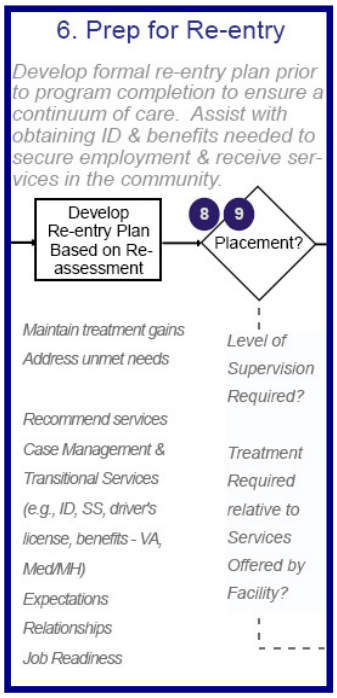
The demonstration project has shown that high inmate turnover results in many inmates not completing a program and/or a post-test. CDCR plans to work with the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) to minimize the impact of inmate transfers on programming. Another long term goal is to prioritize program assignments to those inmates closer to release. The current internet technology infrastructure and data management capacity is not set-up to measure individual progress. Eventually CDCR will need to measure individual progress to ensure each inmate is successful through the use of an individualized case plan.

CDCR is conducting program evaluations using the Correctional Program Checklist. Staff were trained to perform these evaluations during the last reporting period and to date they have completed nine program evaluations to evaluate a program's adherence to evidence based principles. Programs will also be evaluated using the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) created during the last reporting period.

The OR is working to develop information systems and operations procedures to ensure that it collects program participation and outcome data from each offender assigned to programming. The key is going to be developing client-level data rather than summary data. To assist them with developing client-level data, the OR developed a new summary Education Monthly Report and an Interim Computerized Attendance Tracking System (ICATS) to give inmate specific data. The OR also developed three new databases: COMPAS; CSRA; and Operational Data for Adult Program data.

The Office of Program, Policy Development and Fidelity (OPPDF) created a fidelity and operational toolkit and is in the process of implementation. The office was created to establish process performance measures for the California Logic Model; measure fidelity via monitoring; assist the OR in quality improvements and pre and post testing; monitoring of case plans; and curriculum lesson plan review. Thus far, OPPDF has:

- Completed COMPAS focus groups for 12 Reception Centers to examine what is working and what needs adjusting;
- Conducted site visits to 10 Reception Centers and formally observed 105 interviews between Correctional Counselors and inmates to improve the quality of implementation;
- Created guidelines for secondary assessments with implementation on the way;
- Completed focus groups for T4C and CALM at Solano and lesson plan delivery evaluations will be conducted in September; and
- Developed performance indicators for the California Logic Model and OPPDF is working with the OR on the bi-annual reporting of progress.

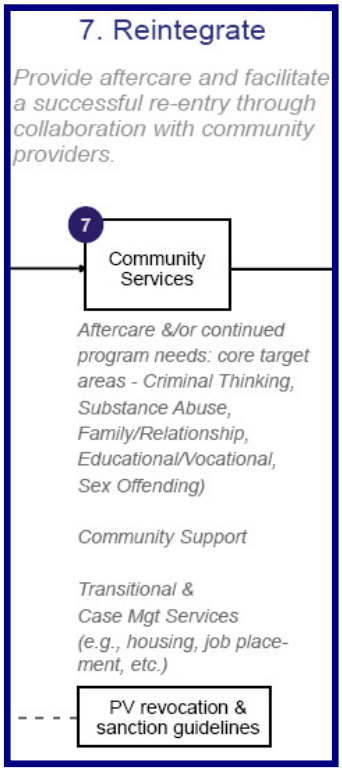


"Continue to develop and strengthen its formal partnerships with community stakeholders."

During fiscal year 2009/10, the Transitional Employment Program will be implemented at nine institutions. The curriculum of the program will focus on the skills needed to find and maintain employment, develop and refine interviewing skills, and understand all of the available resources in the community.

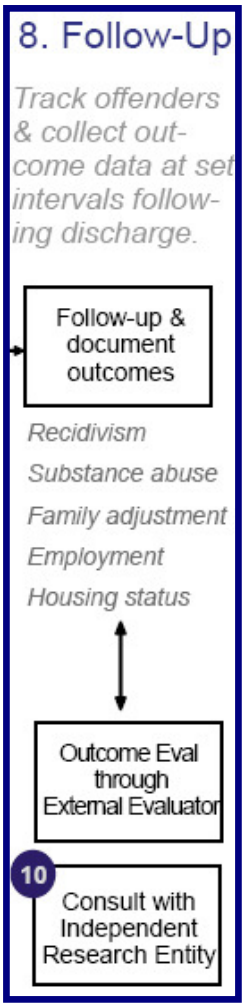
CDCR is hiring for Regional Program Community Administrator positions and three of these positions have been filled. As reported during the last reporting period, CDCR is now administering COMPAS Reentry and has completed 16,019 of them to date. C-ROB requests an update on COMPAS Reentry and the status of reentry facilities during the next reporting period.

"Modify programs and services delivered in the community (parole supervision and community-based programs and services) to ensure that those services: (a) target the criminogenic needs areas of high and moderate risk offenders, (b) assist all returning offenders maintain their sobriety, locate housing, and obtain employment, and (c) identify and reduce the risk factors within specific neighborhoods and communities."



A program that builds on the curriculum from the in-custody Transitional Employment Program is California New Start. For California New Start, $5.4 million was allocated to local community based one-stop career centers to provide employment services to parolees.

The Solano demonstration project is going to be home to the State Identification Pilot Program through a partnership between CDCR and the California Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA). The partnership has allowed staff support to develop and test operating procedures for the issuance of State Identification at inmate release. The intent of the program is to assist the offender in becoming employable by developing a mechanism for compliance with Federal I9 "Right to Work" documentation. For the current fiscal year of 2009/10, the pilot program will be funded entirely through the Federal Prisoner Reentry Initiative Grant.



"Develop the community as a protective factor against continuing involvement in the criminal justice system for offenders reentering the community on parole and-or in other correctional statuses (e.g., probation, diversion, etc.)."

As part of Assembly Bill 900, in May 2007, the Legislature authorized $2.6 in lease revenue bonds for the construction of secure reentry facilities. This authorization was allocated in two phases, $975 million in phase I and $1.625 million in phase II.

As of August 2009, six counties have entered into siting agreements to build two regional reentry facilities on state-owned land. One of the regional facilities will include a renovation of an existing prison, and CDCR has developed a thirty day funding request to fund that facility. The other regional site will be on state-owned land, and CDCR has completed a prototype design for that location. CDCR has formally requested to use Design Build authority to construct the facility, and if the project is approved, CDCR will complete its funding package request and submit it to the Department of Finance for approval. Three additional counties (Madera, Kern, and San Bernardino) have received State Public Works Board (SPWB) approval for site selection. CDCR is negotiating the purchase price for this land and will utilize the prototype design as the basis for project approval once the land is secured. San Diego county's parcel offered for reentry development is currently involved in litigation and CDCR is exploring a San Diego project on its RJ Donovan prison in Otay Mesa.

CDCR continues to work with other counties interested in developing reentry sites, including cities and/or counties that are interested outside of the Correctional Standard Authority (CSA) Jail process. Additionally, as part of the sale of the Fred C. Nelles Correctional Facility, CDCR has worked in collaboration with the Department of General Services to establish preferences for developers that are interested in purchasing the site to identify a LA reentry site.

The CSA released the AB 900 Phase I, Round II Request for Proposal (RFP) in July 2009 in order to allocate the remaining authority for phase I of the jail construction, specifically $194,426,779. Proposals are due from counties on October 8, 2009. As it was in the first RFP, counties will be required to assist the State in siting a Reentry Facility as part of their proposals. CDCR will continue to dialogue with these counties and provide the necessary education and outreach support necessary as the communities move forward with siting.

Unfortunately, the current fiscal crisis has had a devastating effect on the ability to issue lease revenue bonds to begin design and construction of new State public works projects, including AB 900 generally, and the Jail and Reentry projects specifically. At this juncture, there has not been sufficient interim funds available to finance existing state and local public works projects, forcing many projects to be suspended indefinitely. The volatility of the economy will continue to challenge the stabilization of the bond market, and it is assumed that when these funds are solvent, existing projects may be prioritized for restart above new projects such as those contemplated under AB 900. CDCR and CSA will work diligently with the Pooled Money Investment Board chaired by the State Treasurer to advocate on behalf of these projects.

"Develop structured guidelines to respond to technical parole violations based on risk to reoffend level of the offender and the seriousness of the violation."

As mentioned in the overarching recommendations, the Governor and CDCR have put forth a set of proposals to the Legislature that contain a new set of structured guidelines to respond to technical parole violations. C-ROB will request an update on this during the next reporting period.

The Parole Violation Decision Making Instrument (PVDMI) was rolled out statewide during the last reporting period and is currently undergoing a process evaluation study by the Center for Evidence Based Corrections at the University of California, Irvine. The process evaluation will examine how the PVDMI was used, whether parole agents and the PVDMI agreed in their recommendations for parolees, and the use of over and under rides by parole agents.

CONCLUSION

The next month presents many unknowns for CDCR. C-ROB continues to be impressed by the dedication CDCR staff brings to rehabilitative programming. The OR has made significant progress in streamlining its data collection and reporting, and C-ROB is hopeful for the many uses the data will provide in the future. With the budgetary cuts possibly wiping out rehabilitative programming, C-ROB hopes CDCR will continue to lay the ground work that has no cost associated with it to expedite rehabilitation programming implementation if and when funding is restored. Rehabilitation programming is critical to public safety and is a proven component parole success.

Appendix A:Summary Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population [1]	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)[2]		Academic/Vocational[3]		Substance Abuse[3]		Anger[3]		Criminal Thinking[3]		Family Criminality[3]		Sex Offending[4]	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Institution's Total	**157,159**	**148,706**	**112,394**	**46.1%**	**53.9%**	**32.5%**	**67.5%**	**56.0%**	**44.1%**	**49.6%**	**50.4%**	**64.1%**	**35.9%**	*	*

[1] The Institution Population is 170,186 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 21, 2009, as of April 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 13,027. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,340, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 6,812, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 124, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 69, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 5, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 70, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 95, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 18, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 138, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 139, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 376, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 841, for a total of 13,027. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,186 for April 30, 2009.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

[3] Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset July 9, 2009.

[4]Scores not available at this time.

Location	Total Parole Population [1]	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)[2]		Academic/Vocational[3]		Substance Abuse[3]		Anger[3]		Criminal Thinking[3]		Family Criminality[3]		Family Support[3]		Sex Offending[4]	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	**128,554**	**114,873**	**90,506**	**46.0%**	**54.0%**	**29.5%**	**70.5%**	**60.0%**	**40.0%**	**51.2%**	**48.8%**	**64.0%**	**36.0%**	**37.3%**	**62.8%**	*	*

[1] The Parole Population is 128,554 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 23, 2009, as of April 30, 2009.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice.

[3] Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset July 9, 2009.

[4]Scores not available at this time.

Appendix A: Institution Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Population [1]	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA) [2]		Academic/Vocational [3]		Substance Abuse [3]		Anger [3]		Criminal Thinking [3]		Family Criminality [3]		Sex Offending [4]	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All institution's Total	**157,159**	**148,706**	**112,394**	**46.1%**	**53.9%**	**32.5%**	**67.5%**	**56.0%**	**44.1%**	**49.6%**	**50.4%**	**64.1%**	**35.9%**	*	*
ASP	6,460	6,066	3,751	46.5%	53.5%	34.2%	65.8%	52.9%	47.1%	52.2%	47.8%	62.2%	37.8%	*	*
CAL	4,237	4,008	3,199	45.3%	54.7%	53.1%	47.0%	45.5%	54.5%	44.4%	55.6%	67.4%	32.6%	*	*
CCC	5,491	5,252	4,362	56.7%	43.3%	25.2%	74.8%	63.3%	36.7%	56.3%	43.7%	66.8%	33.2%	*	*
CCF-Leo Chesney	316	306	208	59.4%	40.6%	32.1%	67.9%	72.4%	27.6%	65.7%	34.3%	70.6%	29.4%		
CCI	5,322	5,068	3,860	46.3%	53.7%	34.7%	65.3%	51.8%	48.2%	49.9%	50.2%	63.9%	36.1%	*	*
CCWF	3,992	3,807	2,050	44.9%	55.1%	31.2%	68.8%	67.8%	32.2%	54.8%	45.2%	62.1%	37.9%	*	*
CEN	4,665	4,489	3,655	43.6%	56.4%	42.6%	57.4%	60.6%	39.4%	44.9%	55.2%	61.8%	38.2%	*	*
CIM	6,097	5,717	4,848	43.4%	56.6%	31.5%	68.5%	49.1%	50.9%	46.2%	53.8%	62.5%	37.6%	*	*
CIW	2,759	2,526	1,533	48.7%	51.3%	28.1%	71.9%	65.3%	34.7%	51.6%	48.4%	67.2%	32.8%	*	*
CMC	6,531	6,213	4,310	51.4%	48.6%	35.9%	64.2%	52.9%	47.1%	48.8%	51.2%	66.6%	33.5%	*	*
CMF	2,839	2,621	1,737	38.1%	61.9%	37.9%	62.1%	41.7%	58.3%	40.9%	59.1%	65.5%	34.5%	*	*
COR	5,527	5,350	4,165	41.2%	58.8%	27.8%	72.2%	54.4%	45.6%	48.7%	51.3%	61.1%	38.9%	*	*
CRC	4,340	3,932	2,849	46.7%	53.3%	43.9%	56.1%	53.4%	46.6%	48.2%	51.8%	65.6%	34.4%	*	*
CTF	6,166	5,810	4,274	46.3%	53.7%	38.8%	61.2%	52.4%	47.6%	45.8%	54.2%	62.4%	37.6%	*	*
CVSP	3,536	3,374	2,103	56.9%	43.1%	34.6%	65.4%	65.5%	34.5%	51.8%	48.2%	65.6%	34.4%	*	*
DVI	3,990	3,740	3,187	42.5%	57.5%	22.6%	77.4%	50.5%	49.5%	48.6%	51.4%	58.5%	41.5%	*	*
FOL	4,129	3,941	3,268	41.7%	58.3%	29.8%	70.2%	51.3%	48.7%	46.4%	53.6%	60.2%	39.8%	*	*
HDSP	4,469	4,305	3,534	47.1%	52.9%	30.3%	69.7%	58.0%	42.0%	48.6%	51.4%	56.1%	43.9%	*	*
ISP	4,020	3,893	3,245	40.6%	59.4%	41.4%	58.7%	62.5%	37.5%	41.6%	58.4%	62.6%	37.4%	*	*
KVSP	4,847	4,697	4,018	40.4%	59.6%	31.8%	68.2%	43.5%	56.5%	43.4%	56.6%	58.7%	41.3%	*	*
LAC	4,523	4,332	3,490	43.7%	56.3%	41.9%	58.1%	53.8%	46.2%	43.9%	56.1%	72.0%	28.0%	*	*
MCSP	3,825	3,655	2,351	54.7%	45.3%	51.5%	48.5%	50.0%	50.0%	44.4%	55.6%	53.5%	46.5%	*	*
NKSP	5,550	5,125	4,107	49.9%	50.2%	30.5%	69.5%	55.9%	44.1%	53.2%	46.8%	77.0%	23.0%	*	*
PBSP	3,356	3,217	2,762	41.2%	58.8%	45.8%	54.2%	59.3%	40.7%	48.3%	51.7%	61.3%	38.7%	*	*
PVSP	4,973	4,773	3,455	39.1%	60.9%	35.1%	64.9%	53.6%	46.4%	43.7%	56.3%	56.3%	43.7%	*	*
RJD	4,924	4,659	3,769	42.0%	58.0%	24.3%	75.7%	59.9%	40.1%	48.1%	51.9%	66.8%	33.2%	*	*
SAC	2,929	2,794	2,352	41.3%	58.7%	33.1%	66.9%	67.2%	32.8%	53.2%	46.8%	58.4%	41.6%	*	*
SATF	7,083	6,754	4,831	42.1%	57.9%	36.0%	64.0%	48.9%	51.1%	50.8%	49.2%	58.7%	41.3%	*	*
SCC	5,942	5,683	4,544	51.2%	48.8%	34.5%	65.5%	57.3%	42.7%	51.8%	48.2%	63.5%	36.5%	*	*
SOL	4,860	4,558	3,001	52.0%	48.0%	39.1%	60.9%	51.3%	48.7%	52.5%	47.5%	64.3%	35.7%	*	*
SQ	5,274	4,771	3,669	42.5%	57.6%	31.8%	68.2%	52.8%	47.2%	47.6%	52.4%	61.1%	38.9%	*	*
SVSP	4,238	4,025	3,036	43.7%	56.3%	33.4%	66.6%	49.5%	50.5%	48.2%	51.8%	60.9%	39.1%	*	*
VSPW	3,949	3,746	2,214	47.0%	53.0%	26.6%	73.4%	66.6%	33.4%	57.5%	42.5%	62.7%	37.3%	*	*
WSP	6,000	5,499	4,657	45.8%	54.2%	25.1%	75.0%	54.0%	46.0%	49.8%	50.2%	63.2%	36.8%	*	*

[1] The Institution Population is 170,186 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 21, 2009, as of April 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 13,027. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,340, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 6,812, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 124, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 69, LPU Female Rehabilitive Program (LPUFR) 5, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 70, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 95, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 18, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 138, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 139, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 376, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 841, for a total of 13,027. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,186 for April 30, 2009. [2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9

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Appendix A: Parole Identifying the Rehabilitative Needs of Offenders

Location	Total Parole Population [1]	Risk to Recidivate (CSRA)[2]		Academic/Vocational[3]		Substance Abuse[3]		Anger[3]		Criminal Thinking[3]		Family Criminality[3]		Family Support[3]		Sex Offending[4]	
		Total	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High	Low	Mod/High
All Parole Region's Total	**128,554**	**114,873**	**90,506**	**46.0%**	**54.0%**	**29.5%**	**70.5%**	**60.0%**	**40.0%**	**51.2%**	**48.8%**	**64.0%**	**36.0%**	**37.3%**	**62.8%**	*	*
Parole Region I	29,866	26,666	20,918	44.2%	55.8%	23.8%	76.2%	59.1%	40.9%	52.3%	47.7%	57.2%	42.8%	39.6%	60.5%	.	.
Parole Region II	23,757	21,341	17,071	46.9%	53.1%	25.7%	74.3%	59.1%	40.9%	52.5%	47.5%	61.7%	38.4%	41.2%	58.8%	.	.
Parole Region III	39,019	35,058	27,453	44.9%	55.1%	37.2%	62.8%	62.5%	37.5%	48.5%	51.5%	69.9%	30.1%	37.1%	62.9%	.	.
Parole Region IV	35,912	31,808	25,064	48.2%	51.8%	28.4%	71.6%	59.1%	41.0%	52.5%	47.5%	64.9%	35.1%	33.4%	66.6%	.	.

[1] The Parole Population is 128,554 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 23, 2009, as of April 30, 2009. [2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice. [3] Needs assessment was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset on July 9, 2009. [4] Scores not available at this time.

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

All Institutions	Institution Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High High [2]	<-- Moderate/High CSRA Scores --> 0-6 Months to Serve [2]		7-12 Months to Serve [2]		13-24 Months to Serve [2]		25-36 Months to Serve [2]		Over 36 Months to Serve [2]	
				#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	**157,159**	**36,312**	**112,394**	**20,974**	**24.0%**	**12,341**	**14.1%**	**13,373**	**15.3%**	**6,900**	**7.9%**	**33,967**	**38.8%**
Serious or Violent [3]	80,783	23,195	54,082	4,698	**10.4%**	3,693	**8.1%**	5,396	**11.9%**	3,962	**8.7%**	27,642	**60.9%**
Sex Registrants [3]	18,755	9,347	8,605	1,348	**17.0%**	646	**8.2%**	926	**11.7%**	564	**7.1%**	4,438	**56.0%**
Enhanced Out-Patients (EOPs) [3]	4,203	1,112	2,966	554	**21.1%**	296	**11.3%**	309	**11.8%**	205	**7.8%**	1,259	**48.0%**
Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds [3]	14,933	5,781	8,446	1,274	**18.0%**	803	**11.3%**	983	**13.9%**	550	**7.8%**	3,484	**49.1%**
Inmates Serving a Life Sentence [3]	35,873	11,356	22,483	141	**1.0%**	140	**1.0%**	317	**2.3%**	289	**2.1%**	13,058	**93.6%**
Inmates with Needs Assessments [4]	49,219	8,429	38,702	13,635	49.2%	5,105	18.4%	4,361	15.7%	1,552	5.6%	3,076	11.1%

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-VII)	A	B	C	D	E
	Assessed Need COMPAS	Treatment Slots	Averge Length of Program	Annual Capacity	Potential Participants
I. Academic/Vocational Programs [5,6,7]	**17,589**			**55,937**	
Traditional Education Programs					
ELD		1,235	12 MONTHS	1,235	
ABE I		2,520	12 MONTHS	2,520	
ABE II		4,127	12 MONTHS	4,127	
ABE III		3,217	12 MONTHS	3,217	
GED		2,021	6 MONTHS	4,042	
HIGH SCHOOL		196		905	
COMPUTER LAB		849		2,855	
Alternative Education Delivery Models					
INDEPENDENT STUDY		5,923		13,846	
DISTANCE LEARNING		3,230		9,151	
Bridging Education Programs		14,445			
Vocational Programs					
AUTO BODY		635	10-13 MONTHS	586	
AUTO MECHANICS		646	14-20 MONTHS	388	
BUILDING MAINTENANCE		311	3-6 MONTHS	622	
CARPENTRY		251	5-7 MONTHS	430	
COSMETOLOGY		81	12-17 MONTHS	57	
DRY CLEANING		284	4-5 MONTHS	682	
DRYWALL INSTALLER/TAPER [8]		54		153	
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION (WORK)		359	10-18 MONTHS	239	
ELECTRONICS		637	18-21 MONTHS	364	
EYEWEAR		108	2-3 MONTHS	432	
GRAPHIC ARTS		613	4-6 MONTHS	1,226	
HOUSEHOLD REPAIR [9]		27		41	
JANITORIAL		686	4 MONTHS	2,058	
LANDSCAPE GARDENING		792	8-13 MONTHS	731	
MACHINE SHOP (AUTOMOTIVE)		54	7 MONTHS	93	
MACHINE SHOP (PRACTICAL)		138	7 MONTHS	237	
MASONRY		302	6-9 MONTHS	403	
MILL & CABINET WORK		513	5-7 MONTHS	879	
OFFICE MACHINES [9]		27		52	
OFFICE SERVICES & RELATED TECHNOLOGIES		1,886	8-10 MONTHS	2,263	
PAINTING		150	8-12 MONTHS	150	
PLUMBING		241	5-8 MONTHS	362	
REFRIGERATION		278	18-26 MONTHS	128	
ROOFER [9]		27		72	
SHEET METAL WORK		54	6-9 MONTHS	72	
SMALL ENGINE REPAIR		297	5-7 MONTHS	509	
WELDING		608	6-9 MONTHS	811	
II. Substance Abuse Programs [10]	**22,021**			**17,711**	
Average Length of Program for Full and Partial Completers (Code 1 and 2)		11,376	33.4 WEEKS	17,711	
III. Criminal Thinking, Behavior, Skills, & Associations [11]	**16,444**			**520**	
Thinking for a Change (T4C)		80	8 WEEKS	520	
Sub Total Criminal Thinking					
IV. Aggression, Hostility, Anger & Violence [11]	**14,366**			**520**	
CALM		80	8 WEEKS	520	
Sub Total Anger					
V. Family Criminality [12]	**11,708**				
Sub Total Family Criminality					
VI. Family Support [12]					
Sub Total Family Support					
VII. Sex Offending [12]					
Sub Total Sex Offending					

Appendix B: Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services

SUMMARY

[1] The Institution Population is 170,186 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 21, 2009, as of April 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 13,027. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,340, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 6,812, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 124, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 69, LPU Female Rehabilitive Program (LPUFR) 5, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 70, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 95, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 18, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 138, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 139, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 376, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 841, for a total of 13,027. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,186 for April 30, 2009. [2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009 for c

C-ROB Counting Rules

Footnotes

[1] The Institution Population is 170,186 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 21, 2009, as of April 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009 for only those that we were able to ascertain criminal record data from the Department of Justice. At the time the data was extracted, 24.3% of the population did not have a projected release date calculated. Projected release dates are contingent upon a variety of factors that may change. Please note that the offender's central file is the most accurate source for release dates.

[3] Some offenders may be represented in more than one program/placement criteria.

[4] 49,219 Assessments were completed. Assessments were completed on the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) dataset on July 9, 2009.

[5] Treatment Slots: is calculated by adding FullTime Quota to HalfTime Quota

[6] Average Length of Program: Factors such as Institutional setting, lockdowns, Academic calendar year, etc. are factored in to the pacing scales. Academic program pacing was only calculated for mandatory programs.

[7] Annual Capacity for those programs without pacing scales are calculated by taking the average turnover rates of the reporting period to estimate for a 12 month cycle. The number of enrolled/assigned students at the beginning of the reporting period are then added in order to obtain the annual capacity for the program.

[8] Drywall/Installer Vocational program has an incomplete curriculum, as such no program pacing was avaliable at this time. The Annual Capacity was calculated by the process mentioned in footnote 6.

[9] These various Vocational programs have no standard curriculum as this time, therefore program pacing was also not avaliable. The Annual Capacity was again calculated by the process mentioned in footnote 6.

[10] Capacity (quota) is not standardized among all SAP programs due to limited programming space, population movement, intensity of treatment, or number of staff. The discrepancy of treatment slots between January 1, 2009 and April 30, 2009 is from deactivation of treatment slots due to lack of programming space.

[11] Program has been contracted, but not implemented.

[12] Rehabilitation Program has not been implemented. Data has not been collected at this time.

Columns (A-D)

Column A: '**Assessed Need COMPAS'** This number was derived from the Target Population as of April 30, 2009 (Target Population is defined as: Projected Release date of between 7 and 36 months with a CSRA Score of Moderate/High ONLY) Total number, per program, was extrapolated by the percentage of those that had been assessed with a Moderate/High need multiplied to the total Target population. Column A was derived from the 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset dataset on July 9, 2009.

Column B: Treatment Slots: is calculated by adding FullTime Quota to HalfTime Quota

Column C: Average Length of Program: VocEd average length of program is 9 months. SAP average length of program is 33.4 weeks.

Column D: **Annual Capacity**: is determined by two different formulas, monthly and weekly. **1.** (Monthly) 12(months of the year)/(divided by) number of program months (*) times capacity. **2.** (Weekly) 52 (weeks in a year) /(number of weeks in the program) (*)times capacity.

Column E: '**Potential Participants'** is determined by subtracting the number of students in Column D:Enrolled/Assigned **from** Column A: Assessed Need COMPAS. These totals are listed within each Rehabilitative Program section.

Data Source: April 2009 Education Monthly Report, DARS monthly contractor reports, Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS),

All Parole Regions I-IV	Parole Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High [2]
Totals	128,554	24,367	90,506

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota)	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
Total RMSC	678	802
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
Total PSC	755	1,214
Total Residential Programs	1,433	2,016
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Total DRC	638	737
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
Total CBC	299	500
Total Day Center Programs	937	1,237
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Total STAR	521	3,230
Total Substance Abuse Program	521	3,230
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Total CLLC	375	950
Total Education Program	375	950

[1] Parole Population derived from Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) July 23, 2009.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009.

[3] All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

[4] RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

[5] PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literation, and life skills.

[6] DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

[7] CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental heal services.

[8] STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

[9] CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
January 2009 - April 2009

PAROLE REGION I	Parole Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High [2]
Totals	29,866	5,748	20,918

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota)	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
New Directions	70	63
Turning Point Kennemer	90	129
West Care	85	91
Cache Creek	25	19
Center Point Inc.	10	13
Sub-Total RMSC	280	315
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
Turning Point Bakersfield	79	146
Turning Point Visalia	25	39
Turning Point Visalia	6	1
Turning Point Fresno	75	146
Shasta Sierra	12	16
Sub Total PSC	197	348
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Behavioral Interventions	100	160
Behavioral Interventions	100	102
Sub-Total DRC	200	262
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
Sacramento County Office of Educ.	100	193
Sub-Total CBC	100	193
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Contra Costa Cnty Office of Educ.	175	1,018
Sub-Total STAR	175	1,018
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Contra Costa Cnty Office of Educ.	108	259
Sub-Total CLLC	108	259

[1] Parole Population derived from Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) July 23, 2009.

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009.

[3] All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

[4] RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

[5] PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literation, and life skills.

[6] DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

[7] CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental heal services.

[8] STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

[9] CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
January 2009 - April 2009

PAROLE REGION II	Parole Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High [2]
Totals	23,757	4,270	17,071

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota)	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
Allied Fellowship Services	55	86
Walden House	40	44
Sub-Total RMSC	95	130
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
CCCI San Francisco	60	101
Turning Point Salinas	45	49
VOA Elsie Dunn	48	77
VOA Oakland West	72	112
Sub-Total PSC	225	339
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
No. California Service League	109	125
Sub-Total DRC	109	125
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
East Palo Alto Police Dept.	26	36
Sub-Total CBC	26	36
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Contra Costa County Office of Educ.	85	517
Sub-Total STAR	85	517
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Contra Costa County Office of Educ.	16	53
Sub-Total CLLC	16	53

[1] April 2009 Parole Population derived from Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) July 23, 2009

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009.

[3] All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

[4] RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

[5] PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literation, and life skills.

[6] DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

[7] CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental heal services.

[8] STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

[9] CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
January 2009 - April 2009

PAROLE REGION III	Parole Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High [2]
Totals	39,019	7,605	27,453

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota)	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
Amistad De Los Angeles	100	143
Weingart Foundation	167	167
Sub-Total RMSC	267	310
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
Behavioral Systems SW Orion	100	152
Behavioral Systems SW Hollywood	63	101
CEC, Inc.	45	73
Sub-Total PSC	208	326
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC	74	58
Behavioral Systems Southwest	91	62
Sub-Total DRC	165	120
Community-Based Coalition [7]		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC	173	271
Sub-Total CBC	173	271
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [8]		
Contra Costa County Office of Educ.	120	821
Sub-Total STAR	120	821
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [9]		
Contra Costa County Office of Educ.	152	352
Sub-Total CLLC	152	352

[1] April 2009 Parole Population derived from Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) July 23, 2009

[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009.

[3] All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

[4] RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

[5] PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literation, and life skills.

[6] DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

[7] CBC provides substance abuse counseling, employment assistance, domestic violence, general education, parenting for fathers, mental heal services.

[8] STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

[9] CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

Determining Gaps in Rehabilitative Services
January 2009 - April 2009

PAROLE REGION IV	Parole Population [1]	CSRA Score Low [2]	CSRA Score Mod/High [2]
Totals	35,912	6,744	25,064

Rehabilitative Program Areas (I-IV) [3]	A Capacity (Quota)	B Enrolled/Assigned
I. Residential Programs		
Residential Multi-Service Centers [4]		
Health Care Services	36	47
Sub-Total RMSC	36	47
Parolee Service Centers [5]		
W & B Facilities	45	96
National Crossroads	40	45
VOA San Diego	40	60
Sub-Total PSC	125	201
II. Day Center Programs		
Day Reporting Centers [6]		
Human Potential Consultants, LLC	73	99
Behavioral Interventions	91	131
Sub-Total DRC	164	230
III. Substance Abuse Program		
Substance Abuse Treatment & Recovery [7]		
Contra Costa County Office of Educ.	141	874
Sub-Total STAR	141	874
IV. Education Program		
Computerized Literacy Learning Centers [8]		
Contra Costa County Office of Educ.	99	286
Sub-Total CLLC	99	286

[1] April 2009 Parole Population derived from Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) July 23, 2009
[2] The risk to recidivate was derived from California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) as of July 9, 2009.

[3] All programs are accessible to mentally ill parolees. Participants must meet the program requirements for participation, and must be capable of functioning effectively and independently in the program. Reasonable accommodations will be made based on the need and evaluated on a case by case basis. Division of Adult Parole Operation provides both interdisciplinary and holistic life skills to assist Parolees to cope in the community. All data for programs was provided by the Division of Adult Parole Operations.

[4] RMSC provides housing, drug counseling, literacy training, job preparation/placement, anger management, and counseling.

[5] PSC provides employment assistance, substance abuse, stress management, victim awareness, computer supported literation, and life skills.

[6] DRC provides substance abuse education, anger management, domestic violence awareness, life skills, parenting, money management, GED preparation, transitional housing.

[7] STAR provides substance abuse education including addiction/recovery, 12-step methodology, relapse prevention, community transition, healthy relationships, and health education. STAR enrollments may exceed capacity due to parolee participation exceeding designated capacity.

[8] CLLC provides a computer assisted instructional program focusing on basic proficiency in reading, writing, and computational skills. CLLC enrollments may exceed capacity due to open entry/open exit program and multiple parolees may utilize the same work station in one day.

Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Substance Abuse Programs
April 2009

SAP[1]	Activated slots at start of reporting period (January 1, 2009 Quota)[2]	Beginning population as of January 1, 2009[3]	Admissions during reporting period (January 1, 2009 to April 30, 2009)[3]	Program exits during reporting period (January 1, 2009 through April 30, 2009)[3]			Ending population as of April 30, 2009[4]	# of program hours per period (XSEA)[5]	Participant hours* per period (X-Time)[5]	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)[5]
				Total Number of Program Exits[5]	Number of Completions[6]	% of Program exits due to Completions				
All Institution's Total	**12,128**	**9,093**	**5,901**	**4,948**	**2,996**	**60.5%**	**10,046**			
ASP	700	219	577	271	67	24.7%	525			
CAL										
CCC										
CCI	425	253	91	148	14	9.5%	196			
CCWF	756	534	384	284	147	51.8%	634			
CEN										
CIM	750	431	199	182	122	67.0%	448			
CIW	752	702	274	250	196	78.4%	726			
CMC	180	179	94	107	53	49.5%	166			
CMF										
COR	190	168	99	80	23	28.8%	187			
CRC	1,314	1,125	418	237	170	71.7%	1,306			
CTF	458	428	184	200	216	62.6%	412			
CVSP	340	294	164	146	70	47.9%	312			
DVI										
FOL[7]	403	316	443	450	337	80.2%	309			
HDSP										
ISP										
KVSP	256	255	87	92	31	33.7%	250			
LAC										
MCSP										
NKSP	200	169	389	376	235	62.5%	182			
PBSP										
PVSP	400	368	115	147	33	22.4%	336			
RJD	450	322	199	147	168	48.0%	374			
SAC										
SATF	1,878	1,730	709	647	469	72.5%	1,792			
SCC	520	270	223	121	70	57.9%	372			
SOL	900	355	272	168	18	10.7%	459			
SQ										
SVSP										
VSPW	756	523	458	405	239	59.0%	576			
WSP	300	291	380	367	235	64.0%	304			
Leo Chesney	200	161	142	123	83	67.5%	180			

SAP Footnotes

[1] SAP is a Substance Abuse Program. SAP counts do not include offenders participating in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.
As of January 1, 2009, DARS had 44 Substance Abuse Programs in 20 institutions and 1 Community Correctional Facility.

[2] Activated slots include 2,000 slots implemented in Phase I of AB900 rollout.

[3] Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database on July 22, 2009.
Population counts do not include participants in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.

[4] Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits.

[5] Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) does not have hourly attendance data for this time period.

[6] Completion or incompletion of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to DARS. Completion Percentage is the calculated figure taken from the sums of full and partial program completions divided by total program exits.

[7] The Folsom Transitional Treatment Facility (FTTF) is on the grounds of Folsom State Prison. FTTF hosts the Transitional Treatment Program and the Parolee Substance Abuse Program. Both programs are included in the SAP counts.

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Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) Contracted Community Programs
April 2009

Academic, vocational, and SAP program (by individual programs or aggregated)[1]	Activated slots at start of reporting period (January 1, 2009 Quota)[2]	Beginning population as of January 1, 2009[3]	Admissions during reporting period (January 1, 2009 to April 30, 2009)[3]	Program exits during reporting period (January 1, 2009 to April 30, 2009)[3]			Ending population as of April 30, 2009[4]	# of program hours per period (XSEA)[5]	Participant hours per period (X-Time)[5]	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)[5]
				Total Number of Program Exits[5]	Number of Completions[6]	% of Program exits due to Completions				
All Parole Regions		**4,982**	**6,731**	**5,983**	**3,155**	**52.7%**	**5,730**			
Parole Region I		1,956	2,008	1,696	1,037	61.1%	2,268			
Parole Region II		590	1,047	943	512	54.3%	694			
Parole Region III		1,321	1,872	1,839	848	46.1%	1,354			
Parole Region IV		1,115	1,804	1,505	758	50.4%	1,414			
Rehabilitation Programs not yet implemented:										
Alcohol and other drugs (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Aggression, hostility, anger, and violence (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Family, marital, and relationships (by individual programs or aggregated)										
Sex Offending (by individual programs or aggregated)										

DARS Footnotes

[1] Community-based substance abuse programs are managed by Substance Abuse Service Coordination Agencies (SASCA). There is one SASCA for each parole region.

[2] DARS does not maintain a specific number of community-based treatment slots. They are allocated by the SASCA as parolees enter community-based treatment. DARS is required to maintain funding for an amount of community-based slots equal to 50% of the number of in-prison SAP program slots.

[3] Beginning population, program admissions, and program exit figures obtained from Offender Substance Abuse Tracking (OSAT) database on July 22, 2009. Population counts include participants in the Drug Treatment Furlough program.

[4] Ending population is a derived figure taken from adding the beginning population and the admissions and subtracting program exits.

[5] Division of Addiction and Recovery Services (DARS) does not have hourly attendance data for this time period.

[6] Completion or incompletion of a SAP program is reported by the SAP treatment provider to DARS. Completion Percentage is calculated by taking the number of full program completions and partial completions during this time period divided by the total number of program exits during the time period.

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Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Academic
April 2009

Academic[1]	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (January 1, 2009 Quota)[2]	Beginning student population (as of January 1 2009)[3]	Admissions during reporting period (January 2009 thru April 2009)[4]	Program exits during reporting period (January 2009 thru April 2009)			Ending population as of April 30, 2009[7]	# of program hours per period (XSEA)[8]	Participant hours* per period (X-Time)[9]	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)[10]
				Total Number of Program Exits[5]	Number of Completions[6]	% of Program exits due to Completions				
All Institution's Total	**15,428**	**14,689**	**15,659**	**15,607**	**3,095**	**19.8%**	**14,469**	**5,924,252**	**3,826,422**	**64.6%**
ASP	1,195	1,170	1,166	1,172	87	7.4%	1,166	484,686	317,511	65.5%
CAL	580	527	142	234	20	8.5%	468	258,151	159,993	62.0%
CCC	423	393	1,149	1,215	625	51.4%	348	187,478	99,081	52.8%
CCI	556	494	459	593	202	34.1%	348	171,575	124,690	72.7%
CCWF	898	771	1,759	1,670	82	4.9%	812	292,385	153,408	52.5%
CEN	621	620	291	350	47	13.4%	431	237,026	182,753	77.1%
*CIM	297	302	468	457	9	2.0%	320	93,010	60,622	65.2%
CIW	561	541	558	545	56	10.3%	589	145,143	107,430	74.0%
CMC	574	559	664	706	93	13.2%	534	246,829	172,260	69.8%
CMF	198	195	170	188	14	7.4%	210	75,155	47,089	62.7%
COR	591	550	363	355	21	5.9%	576	251,222	200,423	79.8%
CRC	505	507	327	327	49	15.0%	483	172,232	113,345	65.8%
CTF	567	540	353	366	42	11.5%	534	234,473	120,980	51.6%
CVSP	295	262	389	364	181	49.7%	294	111,467	82,272	73.8%
*DVI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
FOL	414	411	352	410	107	26.1%	371	181,612	133,722	73.6%
HDSP	622	608	392	383	37	9.7%	614	269,827	202,677	75.1%
ISP	162	158	70	84	6	7.1%	192	76,736	43,415	56.6%
KVSP	265	279	188	155	27	17.4%	377	127,408	46,249	36.3%
*LAC	108	105	34	63	1	1.6%	71	38,484	18,244	47.4%
MCSP	505	450	310	307	37	12.1%	458	209,554	134,469	64.2%
*NKSP	27	25	21	21	3	14.3%	24	12,175	9,223	75.8%
PBSP	153	132	173	164	19	11.6%	149	30,394	22,889	75.3%
PVSP	677	643	352	349	73	20.9%	660	285,016	180,404	63.3%
*RJD	255	235	102	102	8	7.8%	229	57,557	31,138	54.1%
SAC	234	222	171	169	44	26.0%	226	107,595	81,307	75.6%
SATF	1,593	1,608	1,409	1,524	115	7.5%	1,585	612,561	389,328	63.6%
SCC	498	474	919	906	564	62.3%	455	203,529	147,320	72.4%
SOL	678	588	992	538	23	4.3%	682	201,456	74,791	37.1%
*SQ	243	221	439	415	61	14.7%	228	100,777	72,935	72.4%
SVSP	321	308	98	102	36	35.3%	302	140,033	77,540	55.4%
VSPW	783	780	1,291	1,293	345	26.7%	714	308,706	218,914	70.9%
*WSP [11]	29	11	88	80	61	76.3%	19	0	0	0.0%

Academic Footnotes

[1] Academic programs include traditional programs (i.e. ELD, ABE I, ABE II, ABE III, High School, GED, Computer Lab) as well as Supplemental programs (i.e. Pre-Release, CALM, Estelle, BMU, and PFT). Acronyms used: ELD - English Language Development, ABE - Adult Basic Education, CALM - Conflict Anger Lifetime Management, BMU - Behavior Modification Unit, PFT - Physical Fitness Training.

[2] Office of Correctional Education (OCE) determined Full Time plus Half Time Student figures gives a more accurate picture of the total number of students served rather than the figures for Full Time Equivalent Student. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 28 (Full Time and Half Time Quota).

[3] Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 63 (Beginning Assignments - Full Time and Half Time students).

[4] Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 64 (Students Added - Full Time and Half Time Students).

[5] Total Number of Program Exits include those who have completed the program and therefore exited. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 65 (Students Dropped - Full Time and Half Time Students).

[6] Program Completions are deemed as a program exit since the student is unassigned upon completion of a program. This figure includes those who have completed a traditional program as well as those who have completed a supplemental program (whose rate of completion may be higher). Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 72 (Termination Code 1A - Completion of Program).

[7] Ending population is a derived figure taken from the last month of the reporting period and adding the beginning population with any student admissions and subtracting program exits.

[8] Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined as the following: The combined hourly total of X-time, S-time, E-time, and A-time. Each hour an inmate spends in a classroom or academic program represents a particular programming type and is catalogued in X,S,E, or A-times (or hours). Terms and definitions of XSEA-time are defined in the following: S-time: the total number of hours of programming lost due to circumstances that prevented students to attend class. This includes teacher illnesses, institutional lock-downs, medical/dental issues, attorney visits, remove to out-to-court status, program modifications, late-feeding, inclement weather, or any other event that restricts regular inmate programming. (Source: Title 15 § 3045.3). E-time: 3045.2 Excused time off is defined as an excused time for the inmate for personal reasons, i.e., family visitations, special religious functions, etc. (Source: EMR Counting Rules).
A-time: allocates unexcused inmate attendance. (Source: EMR Counting Rules; Title 15 § 3041 Performance & § 3040 Participation).

[9] X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: EMR Counting Rules).

[10] X/XSEA-time is the actual programming hours an inmate spent in class divided by the combined total of hours lost due to other circumstances (SEA-time). This formula calculates actual program participation (i.e., utilization).

[11] Wasco State Prison does not have any traditional Academic programs, the data entered reflects the Pre-Release class that generates no X times.

*Note: Institutions designated as Reception Centers are CIM, DVI, LAC, NKSP, RJD, SQ and WSP. Reception Centers have higher rates of inmate turnover as these Institutions are designated with the task of placing incoming inmates in appropriate level Institutions. As such there are generally few Academic programs functioning in these Institutions due to the dynamic environment.
DVI has no Academic programs.

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Appendix C: Determining Levels of Offender Participation and Offender Success
Vocational
April 2009

Vocational[1]	Budgeted slots at start of reporting period (January 1, 2009 Quota)[2]	Beginning student population (as of January 1 2009)[3]	Admissions during reporting period (January 2009 thru April 2009)[4]	Program exits during reporting period (January 2009 thru April 2009)				Ending population as of April 30, 2009[7]	# of program hours per period (XSEA)[8]	Participant hours* per period (X-Time)[9]	Participation Rate (Monthly Average of X/XSEA Time for this period)[10]
				Total Number of Program Exits[5]	Number of Completions (Termination Code - 1A)[6]	Number of Course (Partial) Completions (Termination Code - 1B)[6]	% of Program exits due to partial and full Completions				
All Institution's Total	**9,821**	**9,091**	**5,200**	**5,450**	**340**	**409**	**13.7%**	**9,116**	**4,076,084**	**2,494,959**	**61.2%**
ASP	704	636	449	496	12	4	3.2%	623	303,602	189,595	62.4%
CAL	378	335	156	134	0	21	15.7%	296	151,935	80,627	53.1%
CCC	316	315	341	380	71	33	27.4%	286	143,497	80,702	56.2%
CCI	530	455	177	320	28	19	14.7%	323	195,730	132,381	67.6%
CCWF	366	338	303	288	0	12	4.2%	355	152,415	91,216	59.8%
CEN	540	529	261	281	29	19	17.1%	519	246,256	163,210	66.3%
*CIM	191	180	75	91	0	0	0.0%	175	80,155	54,182	67.6%
CIW	135	127	111	105	0	0	0.0%	131	34,846	26,415	75.8%
CMC	333	330	162	196	3	67	35.7%	298	134,459	104,191	77.5%
CMF	121	121	50	58	1	0	1.7%	119	64,674	43,382	67.1%
COR	264	254	152	170	5	4	5.3%	239	103,450	64,547	62.4%
CRC	441	405	183	205	1	1	1.0%	378	137,124	90,074	65.7%
CTF	347	344	103	85	4	17	24.7%	351	157,629	84,248	53.4%
CVSP	297	171	259	138	0	7	5.1%	317	124,480	88,525	71.1%
*DVI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
FOL	432	406	223	203	5	5	4.9%	436	203,231	154,138	75.8%
HDSP	54	54	23	23	0	0	0.0%	54	25,872	8,515	32.9%
ISP	594	541	237	235	26	51	32.8%	531	249,483	141,371	56.7%
KVSP	216	216	79	84	1	21	26.2%	269	123,572	42,211	34.2%
*LAC	78	66	29	50	11	5	32.0%	76	33,328	13,153	39.5%
MCSP	297	222	132	102	4	9	12.7%	257	118,601	82,670	69.7%
*NKSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
PBSP	54	30	18	18	0	0	0.0%	24	12,338	2,522	20.4%
PVSP	614	590	152	199	0	33	16.6%	553	264,106	141,966	53.8%
*RJD	81	43	46	39	0	5	12.8%	47	20,914	10,639	50.9%
SAC	81	78	32	36	7	0	19.4%	75	38,974	22,136	56.8%
SATF	999	985	522	541	79	27	19.6%	998	409,179	241,868	59.1%
SCC	315	309	198	218	4	18	10.1%	263	123,014	84,687	68.8%
SOL	395	396	162	193	1	16	8.8%	495	155,159	79,995	51.6%
*SQ	135	129	142	114	1	0	0.9%	142	57,869	37,640	65.0%
SVSP	54	54	33	49	0	0	0.0%	54	21,871	14,683	67.1%
VSPW	459	432	390	399	47	15	15.5%	432	188,321	123,470	65.6%
*WSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%

Vocational Footnotes

[1] Traditional Vocational is any adult rehabilitative program or class instructing vocational trades in the Office of Correctional Education (OCE) or the Division of Education, Vocation, for Offenders Program (DEVOP) in Adult Programs.

[2] OCE determined Full Time plus Half Time Student figures gives a more accurate picture of the total number of students served rather than the figures for Full Time Equivalent Student. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 500 (Full Time and Half Time Quota).

[3] Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 535 (Beginning Assignments - Full Time and Half Time students).

[4] Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 536 (Students Added - Full Time and Half Time Students).

[5] Total Number of Program Exits include those who have completed the program and therefore exited. Derived from the Education Monthly Reports Rollup line 537 (Students Dropped - Full Time and Half Time Students).

[6] OCE has determined the need to include both partial and full program completion as Vocational programs include multiple course and/or components which can be taught and certified individually. Students completing a course may still obtain skills and certification necessary for specific jobs. Termination Code 1A represents the full program completion; Termination Code 1B represents course (partial) completion of a program. OCE acknowledges potential discrepancies that may exsist as Vocational Instructors are unfamiliar with Termination codes. Prior Education Monthly Reports did not require teachers to list the termination code used for a student exit. This item will be brought forth in future training sessions to insure all teachers understand and report termination codes in a consistent manner.

[7] Ending population is a derived figure taken from the last month of the reporting period and adding the beginning population with any student admissions and subtracting program exits.

[8] Total hourly attendance for this time period is illustrated through XSEA-time. XSEA-time is defined as the following: The combined hourly total of X-time, S-time, E-time, and A-time. Each hour an inmate spends in a classroom or academic program represents a particular programming type and is catalogued in X,S,E, or A-times (or hours). Terms and definitions of XSEA-time are defined in the following: S-time: the total number of hours of programming lost due to circumstances that prevented students to attend class. This includes teacher illnesses, institutional lock-downs, medical/dental issues, attorney visits, remove to out-to-court status, program modifications, late-feeding, inclement weather, or any other event that restricts regular inmate programming. (Source: Title 15 § 3045.3). E-time: 3045.2 Excused time off is defined as an excused time for the inmate for personal reasons, i.e., family visitations, special religious functions, etc. (Source: EMR Counting Rules). A-time: allocates unexcused inmate attendance. (Source: EMR Counting Rules; Title 15 § 3041 Performance & § 3040 Participation).

[9] X-time is the total amount of actual hours and time an inmate attends the classroom they are assigned (Data Source: EMR Counting Rules).

[10] X/XSEA-time is the actual programming hours an inmate spent in class divided by the combined total of hours lost due to other circumstances (SEA-time). This formula calculates actual program participation (i.e., utilization).

*Note: Institutions designated as Reception Centers are CIM, DVI, LAC, NKSP, RJD, SQ and WSP. Reception Centers have higher rates of inmate turnover as these Institutions are designated with the task of placing incoming inmates in appropriate level Institutions. As such there are few if any Vocational programs functioning in these Institutions due to the dynamic environment. DVI, NKSP and WSP has no Vocational programs.

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APPENDIX D: Determining the Effectiveness of Rehabilitative Programming
April 2009

	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009	Totals
Academic Program Completion[1]:					
ELD	17	14	13	20	64
ABE I	51	34	55	73	213
ABE II	116	46	96	128	386
ABE III	78	37	67	62	244
Certifications/Diplomas:					
GED[2]	158	282	228	308	976
High School Diploma	13	6	8	8	35
Vocational Program Completion:					
NCCER[3]	46	36	55	35	172
Non-NCCER[4]	116	108	152	128	504
Certifications:					
NCCER Certifications[5]	245	250	332	373	1,200
Industry Certifications[6]	465	321	362	443	1,591
Professional Licenses[7]	8	35	19	75	137

Datasource: Education Monthly Report; Counting Rules

Footnotes:

[1]The student has completed the program when all requisite assignments have been passed, and the student is promoted to the next level of instruction.

[2]GED or General Education Development certificate, is viewed as an adult equivalent to a high school diploma.

[3]The total number of students who have completed all required the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) components during the reporting month. (Example: If the program has 5 components and the student had completed 4 components prior to this month and he/she completed the last required component this month, this would constitute 1 NCCER Program Completion).

[4]Each non-NCCER program contains a series of four-digit curriculum courses. A student has completed the program when all required courses have been passed.

[5]The total number of NCCER Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting month. For Example: Building Maintence, Carpentry, Drywall Installer/Taper, etc. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain certification.

[6]The total number of Industry Certifications awarded to inmates during the reporting month. For example: Automotive Service Excellence (ASE), C-Tech I, C-Tech II, C-Tech III, Electronics Technicians Association (ETA), Microsoft Office Specialist (MOS), American Welding Society (AWS) (do not include NCCER-issued AWS), etc. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain a certification.

[7]The total number of professional licenses awarded inmates during the reporting month by the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology, Department of Pesticide Regulations, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and Environmental Protection Agency. Note: A student does not have to complete a program to obtain a license.

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Appendix E: Totals for Appendix A (Institution)

Location	Academic/Vocational [1,2]	Substance Abuse [1,2]	Criminal Thinking [1,2]	Anger [1,2]	Family Criminality [1,2]	Sex Offending [3]
All Institution's Total	**49,219**	**49,219**	**36,543**	**18,592**	**49,219**	*****
ASP	1,874	1,874	1,103	306	1,874	*
CAL	573	573	374	101	573	*
CCC	1,792	1,792	1,418	523	1,792	*
CCF-Leo Chesney	187	187	140	76	187	
CCI	2,202	2,202	1,639	969	2,202	*
CCWF	1,441	1,441	867	1,088	1,441	*
CEN	849	849	495	94	849	*
CIM	3,254	3,254	2,663	877	3,254	*
CIW	859	859	671	372	859	*
CMC	1,456	1,456	894	306	1,456	*
CMF	467	467	279	84	467	*
COR	809	809	561	171	809	*
CRC	1,134	1,134	583	146	1,134	*
CTF	1,528	1,528	877	246	1,528	*
CVSP	1,291	1,291	818	174	1,291	*
DVI	2,816	2,816	2,549	1,463	2,816	*
FOL	1,361	1,361	949	234	1,361	*
HDSP	1,084	1,084	833	412	1,084	*
ISP	844	844	565	120	844	*
KVSP	639	639	440	108	639	*
LAC	2,024	2,024	1,786	924	2,024	*
MCSP	342	342	126	16	342	*
NKSP	4,004	4,004	3,638	3,018	4,004	*
PBSP	563	563	327	118	563	*
PVSP	727	727	435	84	727	*
RJD	1,863	1,863	1,521	783	1,863	*
SAC	462	462	248	58	462	*
SATF	1,564	1,564	899	235	1,564	*
SCC	1,535	1,535	1,059	307	1,535	*
SOL	1,349	1,349	1,165	1,037	1,349	*
SQ	2,212	2,212	1,613	578	2,212	*
SVSP	662	662	415	107	662	*
VSP	1,623	1,623	1,227	1,147	1,623	*
WSP	3,829	3,829	3,366	2,310	3,829	*

1 The Institution Population is 170,186 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 21, 2009, as of April 30, 2009. The data has been collected and reported for only the main institutions. The inmate population that is omitted from this report is: 13,027. The breakout of the omitted population comprises from the following entities: Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) 4,340, California Out-of-state Correctional Facility Program (COCF) 6,812, Legal Processing Unit - 18 (LPU18) 124, LPU/Family Foundation Program (LUPFP) 69, LPU Female Rehabilitative Program (LPUFR) 5, LPU Prisoner Mother Programs (LPUPM) 70, Re-entry Program-Region 1 (RENT1) 95, Re-entry Program-Region 2 (RENT 2) 18, Re-entry Program Region 3 (RENT 3) 138, Re-entry Program Region 4 (RENT 4) 139, Rio Consumnes Correctional Facility (RIOCC) 376, Santa Rita County Jail (SRITA) 841, for a total of 13,027. Total inmate population, for both prison institutions and non-prison entities is: 170,186 for April 30, 2009.

[2] Criminogenic needs were extracted from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset July 9, 2009.

[3] Scores not available at this time.

Appendix E: Totals for Appendix A (Parole)

Location	Academic/Vocational [1,2]	Substance Abuse [1,2]	Criminal Thinking [1,2]	Anger [1,2]	Family Criminality [1,2]	Family Support [1,2]	Sex Offending [3]
All Regions	**58,742**	**58,739**	**52,433**	**2,746**	**58,739**	**6,774**	*
Region I	14,280	14,280	12,951	789	14,280	1,512	*
Region II	10,338	10,337	9,258	355	10,337	1,161	*
Region III	17,727	17,726	15,766	762	17,726	2,072	*
Region IV	16,397	16,396	14,458	840	16,396	2,029	*

[1] The Parole Population is 128,554 this was derived from the Offender Base Information Systems (OBIS) dataset created on July 23, 2009, as of April 30, 2009.

[2] Needs assessment was derived from 'Correctional Offender Management Profiling of Alternative Sanctions' (COMPAS) dataset on July 9, 2009.

[3] Scores not available at this time.

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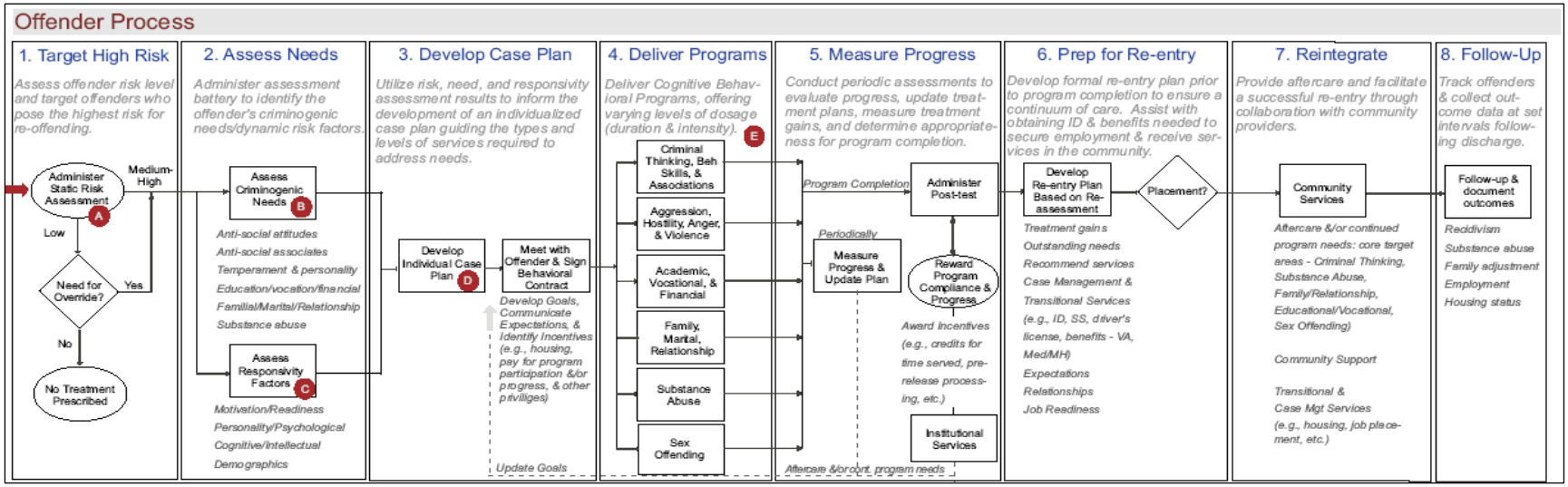
Appendix F. Status of Expert Panel Recommendations

Future C-ROB biannual reports will track CDCR's progress in responding to the Expert Panel recommendations.

Expert Panel Recommendation	Status of Recommendation
Recommendation 1: Reduce overcrowding in CDCR prison facilities and parole offices.	*In process*
Recommendation 2: Enact legislation to expand the system of positive reinforcements for offenders who successfully complete their rehabilitation program requirements, comply with institutional rules in prison, and fulfill their parole obligations in the community.	*Proposed but not Enacted*
Recommendation 2a: Award earned credits to offenders who complete any rehabilitation program in prison and on parole.	*Proposed but not Enacted*
Recommendation 2b: Replace Work Incentive Program (WIP) credits with statutorily-based good time incentive credits.	*Proposed but not Enacted*
Recommendation 2c: Implement an earned discharge parole supervision strategy for all parolees released from prison after serving a period of incarceration for an offense other than those listed as serious and violent under California Penal Code section 1192.7(c) and 667.5(c) criteria.	*Pilot Project no Longer Operating*
Recommendation 3: Select and utilize a risk-assessment tool to assess offender risk to reoffend.	*Completed*
Recommendation 3a: Adopt a risk-assessment instrument for the prison population.	*Completed*
Recommendation 3b: Utilize COMPAS or a similar assessment tool for the parolee population.	*Completed*
Recommendation 3c: Develop a risk-assessment tool normed for female prisoner and parolee populations.	*Completed*
Recommendation 3d: Develop a risk-assessment tool normed for young adult prisoner and parolee populations.	*Work Plan Developed*
Recommendation 3e: Norm and validate all the selected risk-assessment instruments for CDCR's adult offender population and validate these tools at lease once every five years.	*Partially Completed*
Recommendation 3f: When assigning rehabilitation treatment programming slots, give highest priority to those offenders with high and moderate risk-to-reoffend scores.	*Work Plan Developed and Included in Demonstration Project*
Recommendation 3g: Provide low-risk offenders with rehabilitation programs that focus on work, life skills, and personal growth rather than rehabilitation treatment programs.	*Work Plan Developed and Included in Demonstration Project*
Recommendation 3h: Provide short-term prisoners with reentry services and reintegration skills training rather than rehabilitation treatment programs.	*Work Plan Developed and Included in Demonstration Project*
Recommendation 4: Determine offender rehabilitation treatment programming based on the results of assessment tools that identify and measure criminogenic and other needs.	*In Process*
Recommendation 4a: Do not assess the criminogenic needs of offenders at low risk to reoffend (identified in the tools in recommendation #3).	*Work Plan Developed and Included in Demonstration Project*
Recommendation 4b: Utilize additional evidence-based tools to supplement criminogenic needs assessments.	*In Process*
Recommendation 5: Create and monitor a behavior management plan for each offender.	*Work Plan Developed and Included in Demonstration Project*

Recommendation 6: Select and deliver in prison and in the community a core set of programs that covers the six offender programming areas: (a) academic, vocational, and financial; (b) alcohol and other drugs; (c) aggression, hostility, anger, and violence; (d) criminal thinking, behaviors, and associations; (e) family, marital, and relationships; and (f) sex offending.	*In Process*
Recommendation 6a: Develop and offer rehabilitation treatment programs to those offenders with high and moderate risk-to-reoffend scores and lengths of stay of six months or more.	*Work Plan Developed and Included in Demonstration Project*
Recommendation 6b: Develop and offer rehabilitation programs focused on work, life skills, and personal growth for all prisoners and parolees at low risk to reoffend who have lengths of stay of six months or more.	*Work Plan Developed and Included in Demonstration Project*
Recommendation 6c: Develop and offer reentry programming for all offenders who have lengths of stay less than six months.	*Work Plan Developed*
Recommendation 6d: Develop and offer "booster" programs before reentry and within the community to maintain treatment gains.	*Work Plan Developed*
Recommendation 6e: Assign offenders to programs based on responsivity factors relating to their motivation and readiness, personality and psychological factors, cognitive-intellectual levels, and demographics.	*In Process*
Recommendation 6f: Develop and offer a core set of programs that is responsive to the specific needs of female offenders.	*In Process*
Recommendation 6g: Develop and offer a core set of programs that is responsive to the specific needs of youthful offenders.	*Work Plan Pending Development*
Recommendation 7: Develop systems and procedures to collect and utilize programming process and outcome measures.	*In Process*
Recommendation 7a: CDCR should develop a system to measure and improve quality in its adult offender programming.	*In Process*
Recommendation 7b: CDCR should develop the capability to conduct internal research and evaluation that measures and makes recommendations to improve the quality of its programming.	*In Process*
Recommendation 7c: The Legislature should create an independent capability to assist with developing and monitoring CDCR's quality assurance system.	*Unknown*
Recommendation 8: Continue to develop and strengthen CDCR's formal partnerships with community stakeholders.	*In Process*
Recommendation 8a: Develop formal reentry plans for those offenders with high and moderate risk-to-reoffend scores.	*Work Plan Developed*
Recommendation 8b: Provide offenders who have high risk to reoffend with intensive treatment services for at least their first 90 days on parole.	*Work Plan Pending Development*
Recommendation 8c: Ensure that transition and reentry programming includes family member participation and addresses family unit integration skills development.	*In Process*
Recommendation 8d: Ensure that parole programming and transition services respond to the specific needs of female offenders.	*In Process*
Recommendation 9: Modify programs and services delivered in the community (parole supervision and community based programs and services) to ensure that those services: (a) target the criminogenic needs areas of high- and moderate-risk offenders; (b) assist all returning offenders to maintain their sobriety, locate housing, and obtain employment; and (c) identify and reduce the risk factors within specific neighborhoods and communities.	*In Process*
Recommendation 9a: Based on a normed and validated instrument assessing risk to reoffend, release low-risk, non-violent, non-sex registrants from prison without placing them on parole supervision.	*Work Plan Developed*
Recommendation 9b: Focus programs and services on the highest criminogenic needs.	*In Process*

Recommendation 9c: Ensure that community-based providers develop and deliver programming that addresses criminal thinking for male offenders.	*In Process*
Recommendation 9d: Train parole agents how to deal with unmotivated and resistant offenders.	*Implentation Begun*
Recommendation 9e: Train parole agents how to mitigate the community risk factors.	*Implentation Begun*
Recommendation 10: Develop the community as a protective factor against continuing involvement in the criminal justice system for offenders reentering the community on parole and/or in other correctional statuses (probation, diversion, etc.).	*In Process*
Recommendation 10a: Develop a strategy for ensuring that the community is able to provide the necessary health and social services to prisoners and parolees after they are discharged from the criminal justice system.	*In Process*
Recommendation 11: Develop structured guidelines to respond to technical parole violations based on the risk-to-reoffend level of the offender and the seriousness of the violation.	*Completed*
Recommendation 11a: Restrict the use of total confinement for parole violators to only certain violations.	*Implemented*
Recommendation 11b: Develop a parole sanctions matrix that will provide parole agents with guidelines for determining sanctions for parole violations.	*Completed*

Appendix G: The California Logic Model